

Weather Forecast
Cloudy and much colder tonight, with minimum about 28; tomorrow fair; fresh northwest winds. Temperatures today—Highest, 60, at 7 a.m.; lowest, 38, at 2 p.m.
From the United States Weather Bureau report. Full details on Page A-2.

Closing New York Markets, Page 18.

88th YEAR. No. 35,045.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1940—FIFTY PAGES.***

7 Nazi Warships Bottled at Oslo As Norwegians Try to Ring Capital; British Planes Sink Munitions Ship

Five Reich Ships Also Reported At Trondheim

By the Associated Press.
STOCKHOLM, April 12.—Seven German warships were reported in Norwegian waters today to be bottled up in Oslo's harbor and Norwegian forces, trying to seal their conquered capital within an iron ring, expected important action at any moment.

The Norwegian government announced by radio that the Germans elsewhere were masters of Kristiansand, on the south coast; Stavanger, on the southeast coast; Bergen, on the west coast; and Narvik, on the northern coast.

The situation at Trondheim remained hidden under military secrecy.

Five German warships, including a pocket battleship, were reported today off the port where British were said to have attacked by air and sea.

The Norwegians believed the warships hid in the narrow, deep bays of Trondheim Fjord yesterday, for a Norwegian expedition sent to locate them reported no vessels were visible.

Highways Blocked.
To the north British naval activity continued, as Namsos, north of Trondheim, reported that two British destroyers this morning steamed along the coast outside the harbor of Folde Fjord.

All highways to the east and northeast of Oslo were blocked by Norwegian defense forces, according to advices reaching here, and an effort was being made to weld a solid ring around the fallen capital.

A semi-circle already has been established running from Moss, 35 miles south of Oslo, to the east and thence north through Halden, Kongsvinger, Elverum and Gjøvik, the latter 60 miles north of Oslo. To the northwest, strong formations were reported concentrated in valleys.

Elverum was destroyed by German air bombs last night, but the number of bombs was relatively small as the civilian population had been ordered earlier to withdraw.

Guard Forces Organized.
The guard forces meanwhile were being organized and women were called to labor duty.

Advices reaching Stockholm—the only Scandinavian capital free of German control—said the Germans occupying Trondheim had mined all bridges, apparently to forestall any assault by a British landing force.

The Germans were believed to have about 1200 men in all at Trondheim.

The Norwegian radio at Olesund reported a naval battle between British and German sea forces and British war planes were said to have bombed German warships in Trondheim Fjord.

The German command reported that British planes and light naval forces attacking Trondheim were driven off.

The pocket battleship was identified tentatively as the Luetow—formerly the Deutschland—sister ship of the scuttled Admiral Graf Spee.

She and the Admiral Scheer are the only two fighters in that 10,000-ton class left in the Nazi fleet.

Bridges Be Blasted.
The Norwegian "Minute Men," some of them untrained peasants and men who had time only to shoulder a shotgun and join the colors, were reported methodically blasting bridges to obstruct the Germans, and fortifying every possible defense point not in Nazi hands.

Indications of how completely Norway was surprised by the German action included a report that when mobilization was ordered Tuesday, Norwegian officers and soldiers could not reach concentration centers before several had been occupied by Germans.

A clue to how it was done was seen here in a dispatch reporting a conversation yesterday with an officer outside barracks in Oslo. He spoke fluent Norwegian, wore a Norwegian uniform and was German.

When German reinforcements landed at Moss, on Oslo Fjord below the Norwegian capital, they commandeered buses and private automobiles for the overland trip up to Oslo.

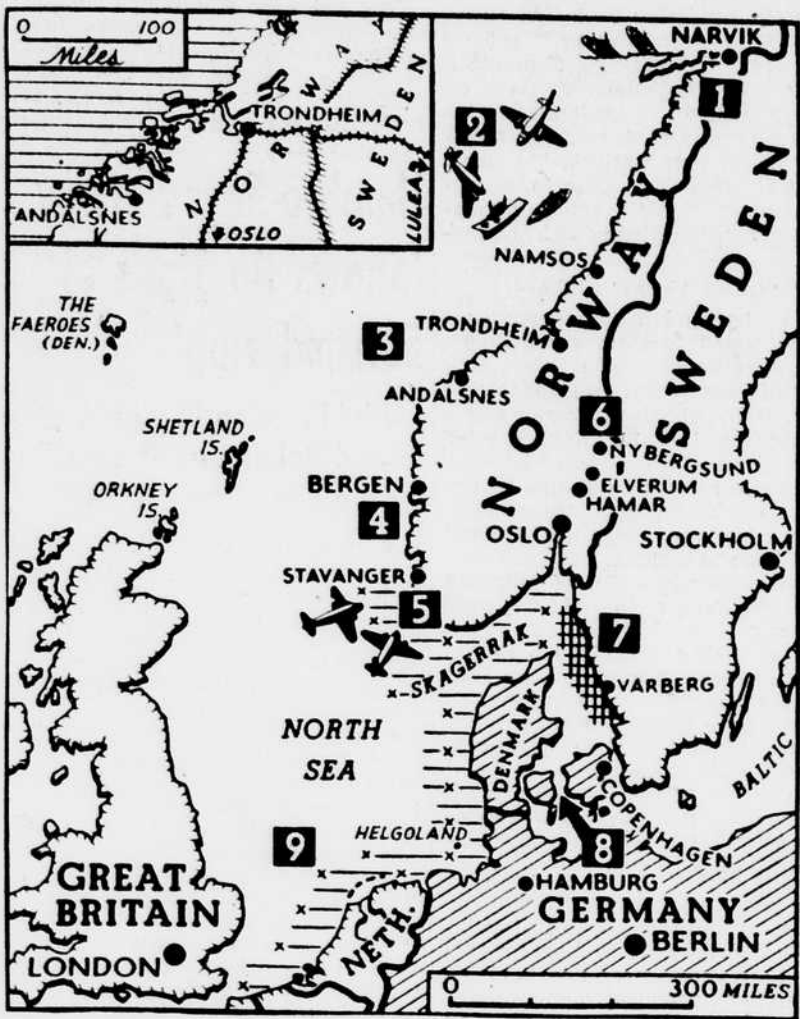
One report said they drove through Norwegian guard lines, the guards never suspecting that the invaders would arrive in interurban buses and private cars with Norwegian license plates.

Although the German landing at Moss indicated that Germans still were reaching Norway by water, Swedish newspaper reports said that the army of occupation was being

British Suspend Navicerts For Six Countries
By the Associated Press.
The British Embassy has suspended the issuance of navicerts for shipments to Norway, Sweden, Finland, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia until further notice.

Navicerts are navigation certificates stating that British authorities have no objection to certain items of cargo going on to neutral destinations.

Earlier today the Embassy announced that all contraband goods consigned to or destined for Denmark would be detained or seized by the allies.



SEA STRUGGLE CONTINUES.—(1) The Germans reported sinking two more British destroyers at Narvik and hitting an airplane carrier and cruiser at (2) sea; (3) German warships grouped to defend Trondheim Harbor; (4) British soldiers were reported trying to join a Norwegian force near Bergen, although the Admiralty denied any forces had been landed; (5) British planes bombed airdrome at Stavanger; (6) Norwegian royalty was in refuge at Elverum and Hamar burned; (7) Sweden mined the strait; (8) British sank an ammunition ship in the Belt; (9) Great Britain laid a vast mine network.—A. P. Wirephoto.

Rail Station Bombed, Nazis Say, Hinting At Reprisals

Britain's Air Ministry
Denies Planes Raided
Schleswig Town

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, April 12.—DNB, German official news agency, reported today that British warplanes had bombed a German railway station in Schleswig-Holstein and intimated that reprisals might be expected if such bombings were repeated. The agency said the raid had given "a new aspect to the war."

The identity of the town was not disclosed, but DNB said that the tracks had been broken in one place and that the station was slightly damaged.

A high official at the Air Ministry denied the DNB report that British planes had bombed a railway station in Schleswig-Holstein.

The news agency called the raid the first allied attempt since the beginning of the war to damage transportation outside the active combat area.

Schleswig-Holstein is in the northern part of Germany near the Danish border, across which German troops marched earlier in the week.

Retaliation Hinted.
"If a repetition of this act should show it is part of a systematic new policy on the part of the British," DNB said, "the German air force will face the new situation."

The intimation was that the Germans would revise their own air tactics in retaliation.

Announcement of the British air raid was made as Nazi military commanders boasted of new successes against allied naval and sea forces attempting to shake loose Germany's tightening grip on Norway.

A German communiqué asserted that German warplanes had severely damaged a British aircraft carrier and a cruiser 125 miles off the Norwegian coast and said that light units of the British Navy had been repulsed while attempting to enter Trondheim Fjord.

Air Raids Beaten Off.
British air raids on Trondheim and Stavanger likewise were beaten off and one Vickers Wellington bomber was shot down, the communiqué asserted.

Meanwhile, the military occupation of Norway was said to be proceeding "according to systematic schedule."

The German-occupied area at Narvik, the Northern Norwegian iron ore port, was "expanded" inland to Elvenes without resistance, the high command reported, and DNB, official German news agency,

500 Pupils March To Safety in Fire
By the Associated Press.
PITTSBURGH, April 12.—As frantic-stricken mothers stood on the street screaming and crying, more than 500 small children marched calmly to safety as fire swept the roof of the Lettsch Elementary School near the downtown section today.

The students, believing they were carrying out one of the regular fire drills, evacuated the three-story, 35-year-old brick structure in three minutes. Many mothers thronged the street, uncertain for a time whether all of the children had escaped.

Skagerrak Mined To Bar Return of German Fleet

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, April 12.—Amid reports of a raging war at sea along the far-flung Scandinavian front, with new warplane successes, Britain today bulwarked her air and navy against Nazi conquest of Norway with vast mine fields in waters vital to Germany's campaign.

British flyers ranging over the sea lanes from Germany's Baltic coast to Norway's Oslo Fjord during the night were announced officially to have blown up a large ship, described as apparently an ammunition ship of about 8,000 tons, in the Great Belt of Denmark, while farther north they were believed to have damaged a 5,000-ton supply ship.

(The sinking of a vessel of considerable tonnage in flames in the Skagerrak was witnessed today from Stromstad, Swedish coast town near the Norwegian border. Heavy clouds of smoke billowed up from burning oil or gasoline. The ship sank in an hour.)

The Admiralty gave notice of the mining of four areas in the North Sea, the Skagerrak and the Kattegat, interpreted as a move to block German traffic between the North Sea and the Baltic except through the Kiel Canal.

Mines Two-Edged Weapons.
The mines were seen as a two-edged weapon against Germany aimed at damping the sea-borne flow of men and munitions to aid the invasion of Norway and at preventing the German fleet now in Norwegian waters from returning to Germany.

The mined area touches Norwegian, Danish and German coasts and also territorial waters of Sweden and the Netherlands, it was announced, but no mines are to be laid in channels extending 10 miles on both sides of certain points.

Naval sources explained that the fields covered the entire entrances to the Skagerrak and Kattegat, and extend as far as the middle of the latter, the sea way between Sweden and Denmark.

Besides the attacks on German ammunition and supply vessels during the night, British flyers also were announced to have bombed a German seaplane base on the Baltic coast.

Aircraft Rocked by Blast.
The ammunition ship was one of a line of eight to 10 vessels and the official announcement said it was blown up with such force that the attacking aircraft were rocked by the force of the explosion.

Darkness, it said, kept the flyers from learning the true effect of the attack on the supply ship intercepted farther north.

An authoritative British source said there had been no major naval engagement in the Kattegat today.

Reports of heavy detonations heard in these waters, a naval official said, may have been due to depth charge explosions, since there is no doubt that the Germans have made vigorous search for British submarines there.

It was understood that British submarines have been very active on the German supply routes between Germany and Norway.

Speculation on Trondheim.
The Norwegian port of Trondheim, in whose deep fjord a naval battle was reported in progress, was picked by neutral observers as the most likely base for allied and Norwegian operations to drive the Germans from Norway.

Four other ports besides Trondheim were seen as possible British military bases, because they are on railroads. They are Namsos, north of Trondheim; Andalsnes, on Romsdal Fjord to the south; Narvik, in the Arctic, and Bergen, in the southwest.

Trondheim, however, with railroads leading north, south and east, and situated on a wide inlet that slashes nearly across Norway, was described as the best jump-off point for military strategists and British War Office "brains" pored over maps to visualize a land campaign which must follow the present wide-open sea warfare between the British and German fleets.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, said today (See LONDON, Page A-3.)

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President Approves Measure Extending Trade Pacts Law

Roosevelt, at Signing
Ceremony, Answers
Criticism of Act

(Text of President's Statement, Page B-8.)

By JOHN C. HENRY.
Describing the program as a "powerful instrument for promoting our national economic well being and for strengthening the foundations of stable peace," President Roosevelt today approved the legislation extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for three more years.

Present at the signing ceremony at the White House were Secretary of State Hull, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Senate Finance Committee Chairman Harrison and House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Doughton. The latter two were instrumental in getting the legislation through Congress.

During occasion in the signing ceremony to make his own answer to many criticisms which have been directed against the program, the Chief Executive remarked that "the facts brought out by a searching scrutiny should leave no room for doubt in the mind of any fair-minded person that the trade agreements program has brought demonstrable benefits to our Nation as a whole and to every interest directly concerned, and has not inflicted injury on any group of producers."

Unwarranted Fears.
"What was particularly striking," he continued, "was that in the absence of any proof of actual injury, much of the opposition seemed to be based on unwarranted fears as to what might happen in the future. There is nothing more destructive of public welfare than the conjuring up of groundless fears for the sole purpose of discrediting a constructive policy which is invulnerable to attack on any legitimate basis."

Carefully, the President emphasized that procedure followed in the program has been in large measure responsible for its success. From the Departments of State, Agriculture, Commerce and the Treasury, (See TRADE PACTS, Page A-3.)

One Killed, Five Injured As Autos Collide Head-on

One man was fatally injured and five others hurt in a head-on collision of two automobiles on a slippery Crain highway near Central avenue shortly before noon today.

Hugh R. Riley, 14 Franklin street, Annapolis, driver and sole occupant of one of the cars, died about an hour after being admitted to Casualty Hospital.

Passengers of the other machine, a Baltimore police car driven by Albert Kendrick, a detective, were said to be members of a Baltimore grand jury en route to the House of Representatives at Cheltenham, Md., on an investigation. Mr. Kendrick received head and knee injuries; Maj. Julian De Court, U. S. A., retired, head and arm injuries, and Edwin E. Hooper, athletic director of the Baltimore Fire Department, head injuries. Kendrick and Maj. De Court were treated at Casualty Hospital.

Mr. Riley, a correspondent for newspapers in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, including The Star, was about 65. He had been long active in Democratic politics, serving formerly in the Annapolis City Council and the State Legislature. He was several times a candidate for Mayor. He served as a lieutenant colonel in the Maryland National Guard.

Hospital authorities said Mr. Riley's neck apparently was broken in the accident. Witnesses said his car skidded and went out of control, it reached the crest of a low hill, met the other car head-on and knocked it into a ditch. A second car of jurors following the first was not involved in the accident.

Norwegians Warned
NEW YORK, April 12 (AP).—The German-controlled radio station at Oslo, Norway, in a broadcast picked up by the N. B. C. short-wave listening station shortly after 6:45 a.m. today appealed to the Norwegian people to stop fighting and warned that any one failing to co-operate would be shot.

Delaware Town First To Report Census; Shows Gain of Six

By the Associated Press.
Odessa, Del., today won the distinction of reporting the first complete count in the 1940 census to Washington headquarters.

The little town in New Castle County had a preliminary count of 391 residents, a gain of six over its 1930 tabulation.

Many small towns in the county probably have completed their censuses before today, but Odessa was the first to get an official report into Washington.

Ten years ago, Centertown, Mo., was first.

President Doubts Changes Will Reduce F.A.A. or C.A.A. Rolls

Reorganization to Bring
Few, if Any, Cuts in
Agencies' Personnel

Assurance that there would be few if any reductions in personnel of the Federal Alcohol Administration and the Civil Aeronautics Authority as they now exist, as a result of their contemplated revised status under recent reorganization orders, was given today by President Roosevelt.

By terms of the third order issued early this month the F. A. A. is being abolished as an independent agency with its functions coming under more direct supervision of the Treasury Department. A similar shift for the C. A. A. to bring it from full independence to inclusion within the Commerce Department was provided in the fourth order issued yesterday.

Asked about the detailed implications of these particular suggestions at a press conference today, President Roosevelt replied that in both cases it was largely a matter of giving the agencies a cabinet department in the fourth order issued yesterday.

F. A. A. Doing Excellent Job.
In the Alcohol Authority, he declared, the present personnel has been doing an excellent job. Engaged in carrying out a law which, of course, has not been changed, these people will be retained, he said.

In the case of the aeronautics agency, he continued, the presently existing machinery will remain intact. Some top salaries will be eliminated and the work of the agency will become a part of the operation of the Commerce Department, he said.

Emphatically, he asserted that (See REORGANIZATION, Pg. A-4.)

President Asks Red Cross To Aid Greenland if Necessary
By GARNETT D. HORNER.
President Roosevelt, declaring the Danish possession of Greenland is more closely related to the American than to the European continent disclosed today that he had started action looking toward possible Red Cross relief for the 17,000 inhabitants of Greenland next winter.

The President dismissed as premature and hypothetical, however, questions about possible application of the Monroe Doctrine should Greenland be taken over by either Germany or Great Britain.

He added that he thought it grand that discussions about the possibility of German occupation of Greenland following the Nazi invasion of Denmark had stirred the American people to think about the Arctic island, and look up their maps to see where it was to the American continent, and read about its interesting history in encyclopedias.

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that his interest in Greenland for the time being was humanitarian rather than political.

The view has been expressed in Congress and elsewhere that Greenland lies close enough to the North American continent to be included in the Monroe Doctrine, under which the United States has declared that any changes or extensions of European sovereignty on this hemisphere would be resisted by this country.

The President said his principal concern was what might happen to the 17,000 inhabitants of Greenland, mostly Eskimos, if there should be

Cherry Blossom Fete Delayed as 28-Degree Cold Is Forecast

Committee Puts Off
All Events Until
Tomorrow, Sunday

A fast-dropping mercury this morning, topped with an official forecast of occasional rain later in the day and temperatures as low as 28 degrees tonight, caused a 24-hour postponement of the Cherry Blossom Festival.

The Executive Committee of the festival planning group, watching the thermometer fall 9 degrees between 10 and 11 a.m., announced that all events, including the evening pageants, would be held tomorrow and Sunday instead of today and tomorrow, as had been scheduled.

Official weather forecast was "occasional rains this afternoon, with steadily falling temperatures, cloudy and much colder tonight with a minimum of about 28 degrees; tomorrow fair."

The temperature fell from 60 at 7 a.m. to 39 at 1:30 p.m.

Members of the Executive Committee conferring this morning with Weather Bureau officials were Edgar Morris, festival chairman; Aubrey Bogley, in charge of aquatic arrangements; Col. Harrison Brand of the Washington Board of Trade, and Clyde Burton of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

100,000 to 200,000 Expected.
An estimated crowd of 100,000 to 200,000 is anticipated over the week end to view the trees expected in full flower tomorrow and Sunday.

Persons converging on the Capital by automobile, buses and special excursion trains, were rapidly filling local hotels, with the peak anticipated late tomorrow or Sunday.

Miss Rose Colliflower, the 1940 cherry blossom queen, is now scheduled to make her appearance at 7:30 p.m. tomorrow from the long-popular swan boat amid a torchlight escort of American Red Cross swimmers. Taking her place in the stage, Miss Colliflower will receive her diadem from Commissioner McCoach at 7:50 o'clock.

After the coronation the queen and her court of princesses will assemble on the stage to witness the pageant.

The audience will look out over the stage toward the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, now under construction. The United States Marine Band, under the direction of Capt. William Santelmeier, will then play the theme song of the 1940 festival, "Praise the Moon," composed by Arthur Godfrey.

This will be followed by 16 dances. (See FESTIVAL, Page A-3.)

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The Latest News
When the day is over in Europe it is "press time" at The Star and all of the dramatic news of the war is found in the late editions of The Star.

Yesterday's Circulation
The Evening Star
Thurs., April 11, 1940...165,472
Thurs., April 13, 1939...154,780
Increase...10,692
*Returns from newstands not deducted and no samples included.

Yesterday's Advertising (Local Display)
The Evening Star...58,527
2nd Newspaper...22,773
3rd Newspaper...18,424
4th Newspaper...13,356

Total, 3 other papers, 54,553
Telephone NATIONAL 5000 and have the regular edition of The Evening Star and The Sunday Star delivered to your home at 75 cents per month or the Night Final and Sunday Star at 85 cents.

President Roosevelt emphasized that he was speaking only about Greenland, and not about Iceland. (See GREENLAND, Page A-3.)

'From Press to Home Within the Hour'

Most people in Washington have The Star delivered to their homes every evening and Sunday morning.

(AP) Means Associated Press.

THREE CENTS.

Ramspeck Hits Civil Service Extension Bar

Keller, However,
Is for Nichols
Retrospective Plan

BACKGROUND—
Keller-Nichols amendment to Ramspeck bill is bitterly opposed by Civil Service Commission. Amendment would restrict extensions of civil service under the bill by applying State quotas. Bill would take in some 125,000 jobs under civil service, and units affected approve with one exception—some mechanics working on the T. V. A., who prefer their own personnel service. Bill would probably raise pay roll expenses some \$10,000,000.

By J. A. O'LEARY.
The effort to bar thousands of Government workers credited to Washington and 14 States from the benefits of the Ramspeck civil service bill was opposed by the author of the measure, Representative Nichols, Democrat, of Georgia before the Senate Civil Service Committee today.

He joined the Civil Service Commission in describing as "unworkable" the ban advocated in the House by Representative Nichols, Democrat, of Oklahoma, to prevent extension of civil service status to those employees because they were appointed from areas that now are above their quotas under the appointment law.

Shortly before the committee recessed until Wednesday Representative Nichols took the stand to defend his ban against employees from over-quota States, and to charge that the basic civil service law has failed to bring about a merit system.

Commenting on the announcement of the commission that his amendment is unworkable, Mr. Nichols said:

"I am not in a position to argue with those gentlemen, because they are in possession of the machinery for carrying out the bill. I am inclined to agree it won't be worked, whether it's workable or not."

Mr. Ramspeck pointed out the Nichols proposal is retroactive on employees now in the unclassified service. He said he would have no objection to the alternative of Representative Keller, Democrat, of Illinois, to require that in future appointments to civil service shall be made from over-quota areas as long as other States are under quota.

Keller for Nichols Plan.
Mr. Keller came before the committee a moment later, however, and announced he now supports the Nichols retroactive provision, instead of his original amendment. He told South Dakota, chairman, that with the amendment he is for the bill, without it he is against the measure.

Charles I. Stengele of the American Federation of Government Employees came out against the Nichols-Keller ban, and urged passage of the bill.

Turning momentarily from the pending bill, Mr. Keller said he plans to introduce in the next Congress a measure under which a newly-appointed Government employee would be given a five-year tenure, after which his or her future status would be determined.

Ramspeck Stresses Examination.
Another development today was the request of Mr. Ramspeck that his bill be clarified to make sure that any non-civil service employee who fails to pass a non-competitive examination within six months after the President orders application of the merit system to an agency, be dropped.

He indicated there was some doubt about this feature of the bill as it passed the House.

Mr. Ramspeck emphasized, however, that the whole bill leaves discretion with the President to decide when and whether an outside agency should be brought into the merit system. If an agency was ordered, (See CIVIL SERVICE, Page A-3.)